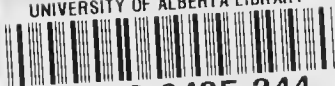


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MANITOBA

Assembled by H. E. Wood, Editor of
Agricultural Publications, Manitoba
Department of Agriculture, with the
help of the Departments concerned.

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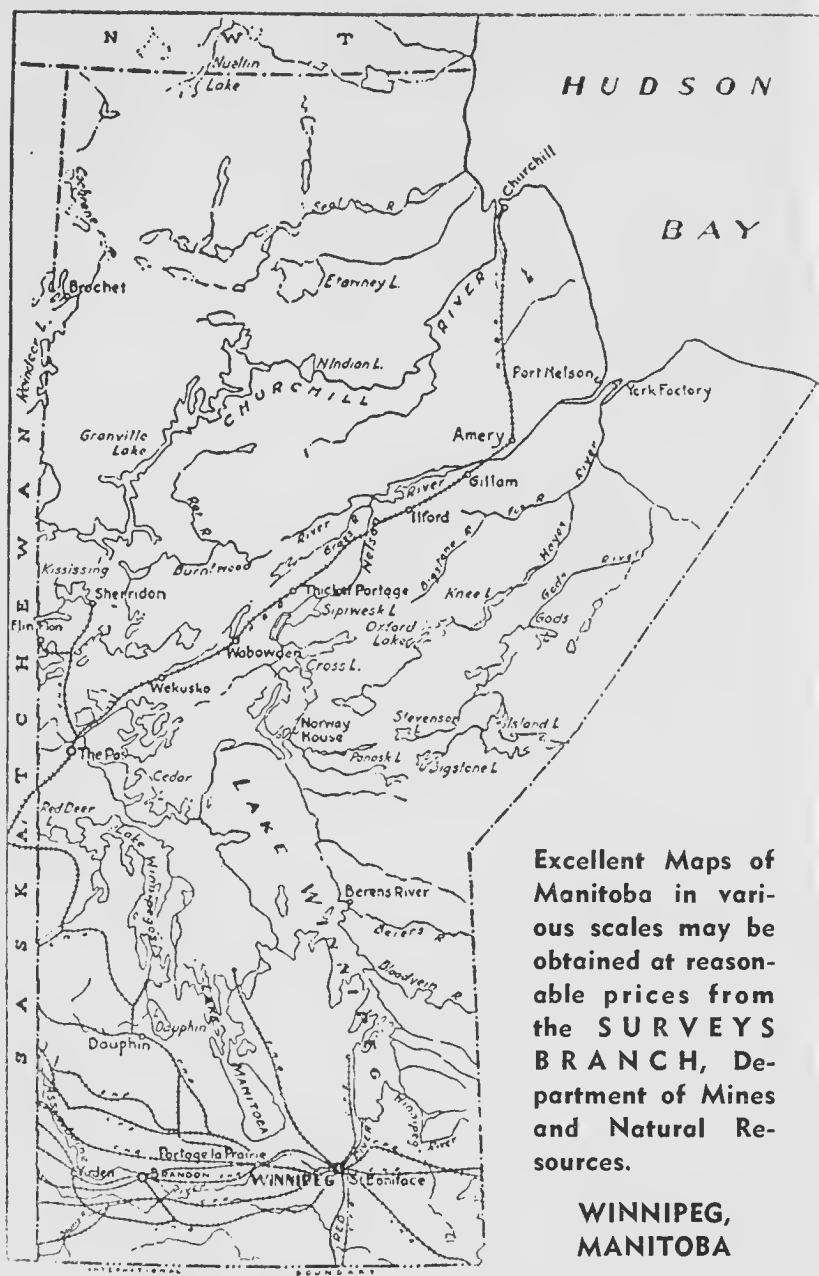
Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration

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**WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA**

Facts About Manitoba

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—1956: Field Crops, \$140,493,000 (initial payments only wheat, oats, barley); Livestock, \$48,471,000; Dairy, \$28,215,000; Garden Products, \$6,595,000; Poultry Products, \$22,347,000; Fur Farming, \$3,000,000; Honey, \$870,000. For other details regarding agricultural production in any year, consult the Annual Report on Crops, Livestock, etc., procurable from the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

ALTITUDES—(a) of Cities: Brandon C.P.R. depot is 1,206 feet above sea level; C.N.R., 1,262 feet; North Transcona (C.P.R.), 768; Portage la Prairie (C.P.R.), 858; St. Boniface (C.P.R.), 759; Winnipeg (C.P.R.), 772. (b) of Lakes: Athapapuskow, 951 feet; Dauphin, 853; Gods, 585; Manitoba, 812; Oxford, 612; St. Martin, 798; Southern Indian, 800; Waterhen, 829; Wekusko, 840; Winnipeg, 712; Winnipegosis, 831; Woods, 1,055 to 1,061.

AREA—Manitoba's land surface is 219,723 square miles; water, 26,789 square miles; total, 246,512 square miles. This is more than twice the total area of the British Isles. Manitoba extends 761 miles north and south, reaching from the 49th degree of latitude northward to the 60th. Its width at the southern end is 278 miles; at the widest point it measures 493 miles east and west; and at the north boundary it is 260 miles wide.

AUTOMOBILES—Number of passenger cars licensed 1955, 161,080; trucks, 50,557; delivery cars, 1,850; motorcycles, 1,360; trailers, 13,503; snowmobiles and snow planes 117; tractors (high speed), 1,930. Drivers' and chauffeurs' licenses (2-year period) 1955 issue: drivers, 216,122; chauffeurs, 41,256.

AVIATION — Trans-Canada Air Lines operate frequent scheduled flights east and west daily. North-West Air Lines operate two daily scheduled flights south to Grand Forks, Fargo, N.D.; and Minneapolis, Minn. Canadian Pacific Air Lines operate a daily schedule except Sundays north to Dauphin, The Pas and Flin Flon, in addition there is a tri-weekly service from Flin Flon to Lynn Lake, and a five days a week service from Winnipeg to Churchill via The Pas. Central Northern Airways operates services between Flin Flon, Island Falls, Pelican Narrows, and The Pas, as traffic warrants. Central Northern Airways provide a regular tri-weekly service from Lac du Bonnet, Bisset and Winnipeg, a weekly service from Norway House to Winnipeg via Berens River and Lac du Bonnet, with Pine Falls as a flag stop, and a weekly mail service calling at Lac du Bonnet, Pikangikum, Deer Lake, Sandy Lake, Island Lake, Gods Lake, Oxford House and Little Grand Rapids; also a regular daily service, except Sundays, between Winnipeg and Red Lake, Ontario. There are eleven licensed Commercial Air Carriers operating from bases in Manitoba: Winnipeg, Brandon, Churchill, Wabowden, Flin Flon, The Pas, Norway House, Riverton, Lynn Lake and Lac du Bonnet.

BANK CLEARINGS—Winnipeg, 1954, \$7,276,372,760; 1955, \$6,340,835,197.

BANKS—Branches of chartered banks as at December 31, 1955, 188.

BIRDS—Manitoba has many birds. Some species stay all year. A few spend part of the year in the Arctic and come down to this latitude during the winter. Most species, however, spend their winters in the South and come to this Province for the warmer months. Manitoba lies right in what is known as the "Mississippi Flyway" of the waterfowl.

This is one of the four principal waterfowl flyways of America. Roughly speaking the route follows the Mississippi and Red River Valleys, leading north-northwest by northward across the continent.

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES—Allowances in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1955, were 403. Average allowance \$39.68.

BUS ROUTES—Inter-Provincial services operate: Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary via Brandon and Virden; Winnipeg to Saskatoon and Edmonton via Neepawa, Minnedosa and Russell; Winnipeg to Yorkton and Prince Albert via Neepawa, Dauphin and Roblin; Winnipeg to Kenora and Red Lake, Ontario; Flin Flon to Kamsack, Sask., via Swan River; an International service between Winnipeg-Emerson, Fargo, N.D.-Minneapolis, Minn.; Winnipeg, Piney, Roseau, Minn., International Falls and Fort Francis, Ont.

Winnipeg to: Dauphin, Swan River, The Pas, Flin Flon; Morris and Emerson; Rosenfeld, Gretna, Plum Coulee; Morden, Manitou; Deloraine; Carman, Swan Lake, Ninette, Elgin; Treherne, Souris; Pipestone, Reston; Brandon, Virden; Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Russell; Neepawa, Dauphin, Roblin; Minnedosa, Erickson, Rosburn, Russell; Elie, Langruth, Amaranth, Alonsa; Lunder, Eriksdale, Ashern, Grahamdale, Steep Rock, Gypsumville; Teulon; Inwood, Hodgson; Winnipeg Beach, Gimli, Riverton; Selkirk; East Selkirk, Libeau; Grand Beach; Beausejour, Lac du Bonnet, Pine Falls; Whitemouth, Kenora, Red Lake, Ont.; Falcon Lake; Seven Sisters; Hazelridge, Nourse; Ste. Anne, East Braintree; Steinbach, La Broquerie; St. Pierre, Vita; Clear Lake (summer months only).

Bissett to: Government Landing (Hole River).

Brandon to: Souris, Reston; Deloraine; Boissevain; Ninette, Killarney; Minnedosa, Neepawa; Dauphin, Swan River; Mafeking, The Pas, Flin Flon; Hamiota, Shoal Lake; Clear Lake; Birtle, via Wheatlands, Rivers Air School.

Dauphin to: Winnipegosis, Swan River and Flin Flon.

Swan River to: Mafeking and Benito.

Selkirk to: Peguis, Breezy Point.

Principal Vacation Points Served by Bus: Clear Lake, Winnipeg Beach, Grand Beach, Killarney, Lac du Bonnet, West Hawk Lake, Falcon Lake, Sandy Lake.

CHURCHILL, PORT OF—Manitoba is a maritime province. The opening, during recent years, of the Port of Churchill, on Hudson Bay, offers an alternative water route to the markets of Europe that is considerably shorter than those previously used. From Churchill to Liverpool is 2,936 miles; from Halifax to Liverpool is 2,490 miles. The very modern Canadian Government grain elevator at Churchill has a capacity of five million bushels. Varying quantities of grain have been shipped via this port in the years from 1931 onward. Shipments in 1955 totalled 13,077,845 bushels. The first cattle shipment was sent out in 1933. Churchill is connected with The Pas by Hudson Bay Railway, a distance of 510 miles. This railway is operated by the Canadian National Railways. Right to locate in the town is procurable through the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

CLIMATE—The Normal and the 1955 temperatures, precipitation and number of hours of sunshine at Winnipeg, as compiled by the Meteorological Service of Canada, are as follows:

Month	Average Temperature		Precipitation Inches		Hours Sunshine	
	1955	Normal	1955	Normal	1955	Normal
January	2.0	—2.3	1.52	0.92	97.6	97.1
February	1.7	—2.0	1.48	0.84	145.2	127.0
March	7.5	16.1	1.10	1.11	186.1	160.4
April	47.0	37.7	0.99	1.30	178.6	204.5
May	55.2	51.9	1.94	2.17	213.7	241.4
June	64.0	61.9	4.67	3.19	250.4	246.1
July	70.9	67.1	1.93	2.91	320.5	300.5
August	69.9	64.4	0.51	2.49	322.1	264.7
September	54.0	54.3	1.27	2.20	172.6	177.2
October	44.3	41.5	1.80	1.42	192.2	138.9
November	15.5	22.1	3.55	1.10	76.2	83.0
December	—0.1	6.4	2.04	0.92	90.5	76.0
Total for Year	36.0	35.3	22.80	20.57	2,245.7	2,116.8

The extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature in Winnipeg in 1955 was 94.5° F. and minus 33.8° F.

CONSTRUCTION — City of Winnipeg permits during 1955, totalled 4,131 with a cost value of \$42,386,300. Permits were issued for 1,262 dwellings valued at \$11,665,400. Of these 487 were in Ward 1; 155, Ward 2; 620 Ward 3.

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCE—Allowances in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1955, were 716. Average allowance per month \$38.98.

EARTHQUAKES—Unknown in Manitoba.

EDUCATION—Public Schools: Education in Manitoba is administered by School Boards under the general supervision of the Department of Education. There are in operation 1,711 School Districts of which 1,276 are rural, with one-room schools. The remainder are urban, municipal or consolidated school districts. There is one School Area (Dauphin-Ochre) which comprises three municipalities and one Secondary School Area (Portage la Prairie) which comprises of the City of Portage la Prairie and eighteen surrounding rural school districts. Each is administered by an Area Board, the local school boards being retained with certain powers. The largest school district is Winnipeg S.D. No. 1, which has a teaching staff of 1,317 and an enrolment of 39,073 pupils.

Finance: The schools are financed by government grants and local levies on real property. There is a guaranteed municipal-provincial grant of \$2,200 per teacher toward which the municipality levies 7 mills on its balanced assessment and the Department makes up the deficit. There are in addition departmental grants for secondary and technical education, and for transportation in the consolidated school districts and secondary areas. The programme in the elementary grades (I-VI) is a general one aimed at giving a mastery of the tools of learning. The Junior High School programme is general with options designed to reveal special interests and aptitudes. The Senior High School has provision for five courses: General, Industrial, Agricultural, Home Economics and Commercial. Outside Winnipeg S.D. No. 1 there are sixteen Composite High Schools which offer two or more of these courses; Dauphin-Ochre School Area offers four of these courses. Teachers are trained at the residential Provincial Normal School at Tuxedo, a suburb of Winnipeg, at the Faculty of Education of the University of Manitoba and at Brandon College. The teaching certificates are the Professional First Class (Grades A and B), the Collegiate, and the Principal's Certificates. There are also Specialist Certificates for technical subjects.

Provision is made for recognition of qualifications from educational authorities outside the Province.

Technical Education: The Manitoba Technical Institute offers day and evening courses in a wide range of technical and vocational subjects. These courses are of six months' to two years' duration. There is special provision for apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship training. The Winnipeg Technical-Vocational High School which accommodates approximately 1,200 students at secondary or senior high school level offers a number of vocational courses as well as instruction in the non-technical subjects of the secondary course. The Composite High Schools offer training in vocational work in addition to the non-technical core of all courses.

The University of Manitoba: Is located at Fort Garry, a suburb of Winnipeg. It has six affiliated colleges: St. Boniface, St. John's, United, St. Paul's, Brandon and the Manitoba Law School. There are faculties of Arts and Science, Engineering and Architecture, Medicine, Agriculture and Home Economics, Law, Education and Graduate Studies and Research with Schools of Music, Commerce, Social Work, Fine Arts, and Nursing Education.

Summer Schools: Summer Schools are conducted by the Department of Education at various centres (Gimli, Manitoba Technical Institute, and the Residential Normal School), and by the University of Manitoba at Fort Garry.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS—The Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, was established in 1888 and now comprises 862 acres. Operations include three Substations and sixteen Illustration Stations. The Substations are: Reclamation, Melita; Special Crops, Portage la Prairie, and Northern Manitoba, Wabowden. Specialties at Brandon include barley breeding, forage improvement, fertility studies, weed control, Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire swine, nutrition studies with poultry, and apiculture. Illustration Stations conduct expanded phases of research on different major soil zones in the Province. The Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba, commenced investigations in 1916 on a 300-acre farm. The area has been expanded to 627 acres. Horticulture is the main effort. It covers 250 acres and includes fruits, vegetables, ornamental borders, arboretum, and food processing laboratory. The secondary division of major research is forage crops. Emphasis is on hybrid sunflowers and hybrid field corn. Experimental work includes field crops, Ayrshire cattle and White Leghorn poultry.

EXTERNAL TRADE—Total exports to points outside Canada from Manitoba ports in the calendar year ended December 31st, 1955, \$101,658,742 (including \$1,377,281 of foreign origin), imports for consumption through Manitoba ports \$133,440,278.

FARMS—The 1951 census showed that Manitoba had 52,383 farms, which compares with 54,448 in 1946. The area of possible farm land is put at 33,342,194 acres. In 1951 there were 17,730,393 acres in occupied farms.

FISHERIES—To those not directly concerned, the existence within the Province of Manitoba of one of the largest and most valuable fresh-water fisheries in the world is only vaguely realized. There are approximately 27,000 square miles of inland lakes and streams which annually produce some 28,500,000 pounds of commercially caught fresh-water fish, valued at \$5,500,000. With approximately 90% of the output exported to the United States the fishing industry makes an important contribution to the balance of trade. Nearly 6,000 fishermen take part in actual fishing operations, some obtaining their livelihood solely from fishing while others farm, trap, etc., in the closed season. Pos-

ably as many more persons take part in the industries supported wholly or in part by the fishing industry such as processors, boat builders and makers and distributors of fish boxes, wrapping and packaging material and fish nets. Fish is transported to market by rail, boat, truck, tractor, train, snowmobile and aeroplane. Most lakes and streams support goodly populations of edible fishes. Lake Winnipeg (9,200 square miles) is the most important contributor to the commercial catch contributing annually close to one-half the fishery production, followed by Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis.

The climate readily divides fishing into distinct operations. In winter fishing is done through the ice and in summer from large and powerful motor or diesel boats, from skiffs and in a few places canoes. In the northern part of Lake Winnipeg fishing for whitefish is carried on from June to early August and it is this fishery which produces the famous "Selkirk Whites" which are eagerly sought after by interests in New York. Pickerel fishing is carried on during the summer in June and July and in the fall during September and October. Lake Winnipegosis also has a fall season for pickerel from late July to early September. Large quantities of fresh pickerel are shipped to southern markets; the surplus catch is filleted, cellophane wrapped and packaged and quick-frozen to supply the market in the off-season. The commercial catch is composed of fifteen species of fish which according to their importance are as follows: Pickerel, Whitefish, Pike, Sauger, Suckers, Tullibee, Perch, Bass, Bullheads, Trout, Goldeyes, Carp, Sturgeon, Maria and Catfish.

Expensive equipment is used in commercial fishing as the fisherman must be well equipped to carry on his work. The largest single item in the fisherman's outfit is gill-nets, 113,000 being in use, with an estimated value of \$2,000,000. Other equipment includes diesel freight tugs, barges and fishing vessels, both large and small.

To improve sport fishing the Department has an annual fish eradication programme by means of which, in suitable lakes, the predator fish populations are eradicated and the lakes restocked with rainbow or speckled trout. This programme has produced trout fishing in Southern Manitoba in regions where these species did not formerly exist. In 1955 the angling season was very successful from the viewpoint of the angler and the administration. Angling licenses were again inaugurated and a surprising number of Manitoba fishermen participated in this ever increasing sport.

FLOUR MILLS (Figures from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1955)—Number of flour mills, 8. Capacity of flour mills, 10,700 barrels per day.

FORESTS—Over 50% of Manitoba's land area is forested; of this area there is estimated to be 53,600 square miles of productive, and 65,500 square miles of unproductive forest. Nine separate areas containing 5,116 square miles are set aside as publicly-owned Forest Reserves; the greater part of the remaining forest lands are also owned by the Province. The most common tree species in order of importance are white and black spruce, jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and cedar. Bur oak, white elm, green ash, basswood, red pine, Manitoba maple, cottonwood and black ash also occur; in addition there are several species of large shrubs or small trees, including some fruit-growing species such as plums, cherries and Saskatoons.

In the year 1954 Manitoba saw-mills produced 60,000,000 feet of lumber, part of which came from Saskatchewan logs. In the same year the production of pulpwood in Manitoba amounted to 239,741 cords, a large proportion of which was manufactured into newsprint within the province. About 200,000 cords of fuelwood are produced each year,

most of which are used on farms, although the fuelwood industry supplies large quantities of woods to towns and cities. Other important forest products are railway ties, telephone and hydro poles, fence posts, mine props, boxwood, etc. The total value of forest products (including paper), was \$21,466,000 for the year 1953.

FREIGHT—The railway freight (including Greater Winnipeg Waterways) originating in Manitoba: 1950, 6,202,835 tons; 1951 7,967,961 tons; 1952, 7,999,084 tons; 1953, 7,283,576 tons; 1954, 7,043,262 tons.

FURS AND FARMING—Between October 1st, 1954, and September 30th, 1955, the number of raw furs taken from the wild in Manitoba were as follows: Badger, 25; Bear, 43; Beaver, 25,806; Fisher, 1,189; Silver Fox, 55; Blue Fox, 7; Cross Fox, 232; Red Fox, 1,182; White Fox, 317; Lynx, 762; Marten, 186; Mink, 17,579; Muskrat, 1,288,120; Otter, 1,766; Skunk, 1,822; Weasel, 70,090; Wolf, Coyote, 1,039; Wolverine, 51; Squirrel, 238,959; Wolf, Timber, 207; Jack Rabbit, 8,008; Raccoon, 146. Number licensed fur farms: 429. Animals kept were: Fisher, Fitch, Fox, Platinum, Fox White-Marked, Fox Silver, Fox Blue, Mink Standard, Mink Silverblu, Mink Mutation. Estimated fur values: Production from Wild, \$2,880,000; from Fur Farms, \$3,069,000; Furs Exported \$9,869,000.

GOVERNMENT—Manitoba has a single chamber Legislature of 57 members. The present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour John S. McDiarmid, assumed office August 1, 1953. The present ministry is the 14th. Hon. D. L. Campbell assumed the premiership November 7th 1948, as successor to Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Q.C.

GRAIN ELEVATORS (As of December 1st, 1955) — Public Country Elevators, 708; Capacity, 45,522,300 bushels. Private country elevators 4; capacity, 88,000 bushels. Mill elevators, 6; capacity, 1,775,000 bushels. Private terminal elevators, 2; capacity, 3,145,500 bushels. Total number of grain elevators in Manitoba, 722. Total grain elevator storage, 56,530,800. bushels.

HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare, which has administrative jurisdiction over all matters that relate to health and public welfare. The Department is organized into four main divisions: 1. **General Administration**, which includes the Administrative Offices of the Minister, Deputy Minister of Health, Deputy Minister of Public Welfare and the Sections of Accountancy, Statistics and Records, Health and Welfare Education, Administrative Research and Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services. 2. **Health Services**, which is divided into four Sections—(a) Environmental Sanitation, consisting of Bureaus of Public Health Engineering, Food and Milk Control, and Industrial Hygiene; (b) Preventive Medical Services, consisting of Bureaus of Communicable Disease Control, including Tuberculosis Registry, Venereal Diseases Control, Maternal and Child Hygiene, and Public Health Nursing; (c) Extension Health Services, consisting of Bureaus of Local Health Services, Laboratory and X-Ray Services, Dental Services, Medical Care and Hospitalization; and (d) Provincial Laboratory Services. (3) **Psychiatric Services**, which is divided into two sections—(a) Hospital Section, including Farms Management; supervision of the four institutions (Winnipeg, Brandon, Selkirk, Portage la Prairie); (b) and section of Community Mental Health Services. Has charge of Out-Patient Services, Child Guidance Clinics, Services to Courts and Child Caring Agencies, Boarding Home Care for specified cases, and teaching facilities. 4. **Public Welfare Services**, which is divided into two sections: (a) General Welfare Service, including Mothers' Allowances, Adoptions, Child Care and Protection, Supervision—Unmarried Mothers,

Social Assistance, Special Grants to Charitable Institutions, and supervision of Children's Aid Societies; (b) The Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowance Board, which consists of administration of Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowances; and administration of Disability Allowances. Public Welfare District Offices are situated at Winnipeg, Flin Flon, Dauphin, Swan River and Portage la Prairie and at each a generalized public welfare service is given by local field staffs.

HISTORICAL—Hudson Bay was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Nelson River was entered in 1612 by Sir Thomas Button, the first white man to set foot on Manitoba soil. The fur trade developed as a result of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. In 1738 La Verendrye with his sons and nephew passed down the Winnipeg River from the Lake of the Woods and visited the sites of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie and proceeded southwestward. This is the first known instance of a white man visiting the site of Winnipeg. Agriculture was introduced into Manitoba by the Selkirk settlers, the first of them arriving in 1812. On May 12, 1870, the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba was passed by the Canadian Parliament, and on July 15th, 1870, Manitoba entered Confederation. The first general influx of non-English immigrants was that of the Mennonites, who came from Russia 6,000 strong in 1875, settling on both sides of the Red River. Then followed the Icelanders, who located close to Lake Winnipeg. Movement of English-speaking settlers from Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada got underway during the later "seventies" and early "eighties." In 1870 Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) had a weekly mail service by way of Pembina, St. Paul and Chicago. In 1871 a stage line to the south was initiated, and Fort Garry had its first telegraph line. In 1872 a steamboat service was started on the Red River. The first export of wheat from Manitoba (857 1/6th bushels of Red Fife) was made on October 21, 1878, this shipment being consigned by Higgins and Young, Winnipeg, to Steel Bros., Toronto; price 85 cents. In 1878 a railroad from Emerson to St. Boniface was built, connecting with a railroad in the United States; the first train reached St. Boniface on December 7th, 1878. In 1881 and 1912 the boundaries of Manitoba were extended. The first C.P.R. train from Eastern Canada reached Winnipeg on July 26, 1881. In 1931 the first grain shipments, and in 1933 the first cattle shipments, were made from Churchill.

Winnipeg celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1949. Lynn Lake mine and townsite, 225 miles north-east of Flin Flon, started in 1947. Agriculture development in Carrot River area, on the early route of Kelsey, commenced in 1948. In 1951, the Hudson's Bay Company gave to Canada, as an historic site, the storied stone-walled fur trade post and fort at Lower Fort Garry, 18 miles down the Red River from Winnipeg.

HISTORIC SITES—Several important sites are marked. Notable are: Lower Fort Garry, 20 miles north of the city of Winnipeg, where the first treaty was made with the Indians for the disposition of land, is the only stone fur trading fort remaining intact in Canada; Fort Prince of Wales, opposite the Port of Churchill, erected between 1733 and 1771; the north gateway of Old Fort Garry, in Winnipeg, the chief fur trading centre of the Hudson's Bay Company, and bearing a tablet commemorating the existence of early posts and forts of the immediate vicinity, i.e., Fort Rouge, 1738; Fort Gibraltar, 1804; the older Fort Garry of 1821 and the Fort Garry of the gateway site of 1836-1839. National historic sites are also located at The Pas, in memory of Henry Kelsey who was the first white man to explore the fringes of the great prairie plains in 1691; Fort Alexander near the mouth of the Winnipeg River where La Verendrye's party established Fort Maurepas in 1738

and the Hudson's Bay Co. Fort Alexander in 1792; at Wawanesa marking the existence of seven forts built by the North West, Hudson's Bay and XY companies between 1785-1828. Additional sites of interest are to be found at Ste. Anne where the Dawson road project is commemorated, the first road building project from the east to the western areas; on Main St. north where the Seven Oaks monument is a memorial to those taking part in the battle resulting from the clash of rival fur trading interests and the Selkirk settlers; in St. Boniface where stands a bronze monument to the missionary-explorer-fur trader Lap Verendrye; at St. Norbert where the representatives of the Canadian Government were barred admission in the days of strife immediately preceding the creation of Manitoba in 1870; at Headingly where stands a cairn marking the first Dominion Land Survey monument erected on July 10th, 1871; at Portage la Prairie to mark Fort La Reine erected by La Verendrye.

HOUSING LOANS—Number of loans in Manitoba made under the Dominion Housing Act and the National Housing Act to December 31st, 1955, was 20,201, amount, \$150,719,790. Number of loans in Manitoba under the Government Home Improvement Plan to October 30th, 1940, when the plan was discontinued, 8,126; amount \$3,197,710.

INDIANS—According to the census of 1951, there were 21,050 Indians and Eskimos in Manitoba.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—There are 1,647 manufacturing firms which during 1955 produced goods, the gross value of which exceeded \$570 million, more than a 68% increase over the 1945 total. Manufacturing establishments in Manitoba gave employment in 1954 to over 50,000 persons of which some 42,000 were directly engaged in manufacturing operations. Payrolls for production workers alone reached a total of over \$120 million.

Fifty-nine new industries were established during 1955.

THE FIFTEEN LEADING INDUSTRIES OF MANITOBA—1955

	Establishments	Employees	Gross Value of Production
Foods and Beverages	380	10,200	\$230,000,000
Iron and Steel Products	141	5,050	56,000,000
Transportation and Equipment	25	6,040	40,000,000
Clothing	168	5,500	41,000,000
Wood Products	350	3,200	28,000,000
Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	272	3,900	29,000,000
Products of Petroleum and Coal	8	670	40,000,000
Paper Products	24	1,400	30,000,000
Non-ferrous Metal Products	22	500	15,000,000
Non-metallic mineral products	47	1,100	15,000,000
Chemicals and Allied Products	50	750	14,000,000
Textiles	37	900	10,000,000
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	22	1,000	10,000,000
Leather Products	28	700	5,000,000
Knitting Mills	6	90	1,000,000
Misc. Industries	67	1,100	6,000,000

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN—"To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this Garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another," was dedication pledge subscribed to by some 25,000 people, July, 1932, on the occasion of the opening of the International Peace Garden. The Garden, 15 miles south of the town of Boissevain, is astride the International Boundary between Manitoba and North Dakota at almost the geographical centre of the North American Continent. It is unique in its concept, and seems destined to attract many visitors because of its intrinsic appeal, both because of natural beauty and of sentiment. The Garden is comprised of 2,200 acres. It contains a cairn, placed exactly

rk on the International Line, built from stones gathered from both sides of Bay the Line. On the United States side a lodge with dining room and lounge is complete, as well as a number of tourist cabins and picnic shelters. The amphitheatre for meetings has been extended. There is substantial development on the Canadian side. The 3½ miles of ornamental driveway through the natural woodland, with heavy planting of conifers, ornamental trees and shrubs on both sides of the horseshoe drive and around the water-supplied reservoir, has made the Canadian Laportion distinctive. The board of directors for the Garden are chosen jointly from citizens of the United States and of Canada.

INSTITUTIONS — Under supervision (1955)—General Hospitals and Medical Nursing Units, 73; Private Hospitals, 8; Children's Hospitals, 1; Convalescent Hospitals, 1; Sanatoria, 6; other Infectious Disease and Chronic Hospitals, 2; Hospitals for Mental Diseases, 3; Manitoba School for Mental Defectives, 1.

LANDS—Farm lands may be purchased from the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, from Insurance, Loan and Land Companies, from Municipalities and from individual owners. The Government of Manitoba in administering the Crown Lands of the Province, has established as a fundamental principle that only lands of suitable quality which are served by facilities such as roads, schools, drains, etc., shall be offered for sale. Crown lands are for sale to the public in settled districts. These lands are divided into two categories: School lands and ordinary Crown lands. School lands are sold only by Public Auction Sale from time to time, but ordinary Crown Lands, considered suitable for settlement, are available for purchase by individuals and are sold on extended terms at a reasonable rate of interest. Land is available in three Settlement Projects (Birch River, 7 miles north and east of the Town of Birch River; Washow Bay, 5 miles north of the Town of Riverton; Catfish Creek, 4 miles east of the village of Stead) where roads and drains have been provided and can be purchased for from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per quarter section. Crown and School lands are also available for the issue of Hay and Grazing permits, and Grazing Leases are considered on tracts of lands in excess of 650 acres. Further particulars with regard to Crown lands may be obtained from the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Government Buildings, Room 18, 469 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MANITOBA POWER COMMISSION, THE — This Commission was established in 1919 when the Government of Manitoba passed the "Electrical Transmission Act." The utility's supply of electrical energy for distribution is purchased from The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board at various points, chiefly in or near the City of Winnipeg.

The Commission has spread a network of transmission lines across the province and today, over 31,000 miles of transmission lines carry power throughout the length and breadth of the province—from Waugh, near the Ontario boundary, to the Saskatchewan border; from the American border to Mafeking, only 23 miles south of the 53rd parallel.

Manitoba now enjoys the distinction of being Western Canada's most completely electrified province. The Manitoba Power Commission's electrification programmes, both urban and rural, on an area-coverage basis, have been brought to a successful conclusion. The completion of these projects means that The Manitoba Power Commission now serves over 80% of the farms in the province and over 95% of all Manitoba citizens now have dependable central station electric power available to them.

An important event in the history of The Manitoba Power Commission occurred recently when former City Hydro and Winnipeg Electric customers in the suburban section of Greater Winnipeg were added to the

Commission's system. The agreement resulted in the City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System serving all customers within the City of Winnipeg and the Manitoba Power Commission serving all customers located in the suburban municipalities, as well as those presently served in rural Manitoba. The addition of these suburban customers raised the total number of individual customers now served by the Commission to over 149,000 located on over 43,000 farms and in 514 cities, towns and villages. This places the Commission in the position of being the province's largest electrical utility.

Manitobans in general, have awakened to the potentialities of electricity in their daily lives. This is especially true of farmers and is substantiated by the fact that the average monthly consumption of farm customers in 1955 was 295 kilowatt hours or 3,540 kilowatt hours per year. The unqualified acceptance of electricity in rural areas has resulted in a demand for power that increases with each passing year. For example, kilowatt hours distributed by the Commission throughout the rural areas in 1955 reached the all-time high of 515,675,800. The large-scale rural electrification programmes which characterized the Commission's construction activities during the past ten years have come to a close. Heavier transmission lines, substations, terminals and town distribution systems are now being constructed to accommodate the continuing increase in the electrical load as more and more customers make greater use of electricity both in the home and in industry. The large expansion programmes in which the Commission has engaged during the past twenty years has resulted in its total investment in plant and property being estimated at 80 million dollars.

MANUFACTURERS—According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Manitoba had 1,540 manufacturing establishments in 1953, employing 43,740 employees, and manufacturing \$584,872,459 worth of products.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—Manitoba is represented in the Canadian House of Commons by 14 members, and in the Senate by six members.

MINERALS—The Province of Manitoba continues to make an important contribution to mineral production in Canada. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, from its Flin Flon mine, situated some 400 miles northward from the U.S. boundary and along the Saskatchewan boundary, produces copper, zinc, gold, silver, cadmium, selenium and tellurium. Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited produces copper and nickel concentrates from its Lynn Lake mine 150 miles north of Flin Flon, which are shipped to the company's refinery at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. Limited, 12 miles northeast of Herb Lake, operates a 2,000-ton-per-day gold mill. This mine is the Province's largest gold producer. At Bissett some 100 miles northeast of Winnipeg, San Antonio Gold Mines Limited are presently maintaining a daily tonnage in the neighborhood of 500 tons of gold ore. Mineral production in Manitoba in 1955 had an estimated value of \$62,591,496 of which \$41,268,121 represented metals. This total also included some 4,145,756 barrels of crude oil, valued at \$9,516,655. The production of crude oil is rapidly becoming an important part of the Province's mineral industry. Other minerals included clay products, structural materials, peat moss and salt.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION—The organization of rural Manitoba is into rural municipalities. These vary widely in size; some have only four townships (a township is six miles square); the largest has about 22 townships. Cities, towns and villages are separate entities. The business of the municipalities, both rural and urban, is carried on by locally elected councils but under certain provincial control. Manitoba has 114 rural municipalities, 34 incorporated towns, 38 incorporated

villages; 4 incorporated cities. Since January 1st, 1945, 13 Local Government Districts were established in the settled areas of the province which are not incorporated as organized municipalities. These Local Government Districts will look after the collection of the levies of the various school districts situate in what was formerly unorganized territory.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN MANITOBA—The Pre-Cambrian Shield lies east and west of the farmed area in Manitoba, and in the past few years has seen many new developments. The Hudson Bay Railway extends 510 miles northeast from The Pas to the Port of Churchill. Branch lines run to Flin Flon and Lynn Lake, where important mines are located. The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company at Flin Flon obtains its power from a site in Saskatchewan on the Churchill River; a plant on the Laurie River, Manitoba, has just been completed to serve the mine at Lynn Lake. The Hudson Bay Railway crosses the terrain which at present offers few agricultural possibilities but attracts many prospectors. Around Churchill and for several miles southward there is treeless tundra; south of this territory is the "land of little sticks." Much of the scenery in northern and eastern Manitoba is rugged, untouched and beautiful. The reader is also referred to paragraphs headed "Fisheries," "Forests," "Furs and Fur Farming," and "Minerals," "Physical Features," and "Water Powers."

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE (To those between ages 65-70)—Number receiving assistance in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1955, was 4,679. Average assistance granted per month \$37.86.

ORIGIN OF POPULATION—According to the census of 1951, 86.62% of the people of Manitoba were British born (which includes those born in Canada); 78.3% of these were born in Canada; 11.44% Continental European; 1.70% born in U.S.A.; 0.22% born elsewhere.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—The surface of Manitoba is comparatively level. Commencing at the north with a strip bordering on Hudson Bay, perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually toward the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dauphin. The agricultural land lies mostly in a triangular-shaped block, located in the southern portion of the province. The altitude of this part of Manitoba lies mostly between 700 and 1,700 feet. This land was originally either prairie or mixed prairie and light timber land. The northern three-fifths of Manitoba is of entirely different geological formation, lying within the Pre-cambrian belt, where, for the most part, the rock comes to the surface. Manitoba's water drainage system is all contributory to Hudson Bay. Lake Winnipeg, which has an area of 9,398 square miles, is larger than Lake Ontario and almost as large as Lake Erie. Other large lakes in Manitoba are Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles); Manitoba (1,817 square miles); and Southern Indian (1,200 square miles). The principal rivers are the Nelson, Churchill and Hayes Rivers, with their tributaries, emptying into Hudson Bay; the Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Assiniboine, a tributary of the Red, which runs most of its length through the agricultural area of Manitoba. Manitoba has a coastline of over 400 miles on Hudson Bay.

POPULATION—The census figures show Manitoba's population to have been: In 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1911, 461,394; 1921, 610,118; 1931, 700,139; 1936, 711,216; 1941, 729,744; 1946, 726,923; 1951, 776,541.

POST OFFICES—816 operating in Manitoba, January 31st, 1956.

PRODUCTION—Commodity, Manitoba: Gross value, 1952, \$1,105,344,000; 1953, \$1,116,695,000. Net value: 1952, \$580,423,733; 1953, \$573,342,004.

RADIO—The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation outlet in Manitoba, CBW (50,000 watts, 990 k.c.), began operation in September, 1948, and is now providing the province with high powered facilities which can reach rural and urban areas throughout the territory. Before 1948, the CBC and its predecessor, the Canadian Radio Commission, working in close co-operation with the Province of Manitoba's 15,000-watt station, which it subsequently acquired, had provided network and local service in the province since 1932. CBW's studios are in the CBC Building, 541 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, and the transmitter at Carman, Manitoba, 50 miles away. While CBW carries the Trans Canada Network programs of the CBC, two privately owned stations, CKX, Brandon (1,000 watts, 1150 k.c.) and CKRC, Winnipeg (5,000 watts, 630 k.c.) carry the CBC Dominion Network, as well as their own local programs.

Younger than CKRC, which was established in 1934, are the privately owned stations, CJOB (250 watts, 1340 k.c.) established in 1946; CKS (1,000 watts, 1250 k.c.) French language station in St. Boniface, carries CBC French network, established in 1946; CFAR (1,000 watts, 590 k.c.) Flin Flon, established in 1937, a subsidiary carrying some CBC Trans Canada network programs and CKDM (1230 k.c.) Dauphin. CKY commenced operations January 1, 1950; (5,000 watts, 580 k.c.) with 24-hour daily service. There are also short wave stations CKRO and CKRY (2,000 watts).

Television broadcasting opened on CBWT in May, 1954, on Channel 4 with 60 Kw. ERP. The tower, 240 feet from ground level, is located on the roof of the CBC Building. Complete TV production facilities and studios are incorporated in the CBC Building, with mobile unit for remote pickup. CBC Building also houses Prairie Regional headquarters for CBC operations and administration. The Brandon area is served by CKX-TV.

RAILWAYS—There are two principal systems in Manitoba. The Canadian National Railways, in addition to 2,609 miles of main track of its own, also operates 510 miles of main track of the Hudson Bay Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates 1,761 miles of main track. In addition the Greater Winnipeg Water District operates 920 miles of line and the Midland owns 6 miles and has trackage rights over 70 miles. The total is 4,978 miles of railway, exclusive of yard tracks and sidings.

ROADS—The table below represents, in approximate figures, as at March 1, 1956, the mileage of Manitoba's road systems:

Highways	Unimproved	Graded	Gravelled	Dust Oil	Bituminous	Concrete	Total
Provincial Trunk Highways	..	14.7	1,735.7	546.2	1,036.0	107.9	3,440.5
Secondary Hwys. (Maintenance 66 2/3% Provincial)	..	..	351.5	35.5	28.5	..	415.5
Other Roads (Construction and/or Maintenance 100% Provincial)	..	..	836.4	10.5	5.0	..	851.9
Other Local Roads	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,592.2
Unimproved Road Allowance	72,035.00	..	..	..	..	..	72,035.0
Total	72,035.00	14.7	2,923.6	592.2	1,069.5	107.9	92,335.8

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—This very attractive scenic park, situated in the Riding Mountain, was established in 1929. It contains 1,148 square miles of rolling woodland dotted with beautiful lakes. It is the natural home of wild animals, and has one of the largest elk herds in Canada; it has deer, moose, buffalo, beaver, and several other kinds of wild animals, while the woods are full of feathered life. Wasagaming on Clear Lake is a very beautiful and popular summer resort.

SENATORS — Manitoba has six representatives in the Senate of Canada.

STOCK YARDS—The Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface are the largest in Canada, and represent an investment of about one and one-quarter million dollars. They take care of about 25,000 head of stock at once.

SUMMER RESORTS—Manitoba has numerous and varied recreation areas. The sandy shores of Lake Winnipeg are dotted with resorts to suit all sun-seekers. The Whiteshell Forest Reserve is a playground of lakes and streams; Riding Mountain National Park is Manitoba's most diverse holiday spot. In Northern Manitoba—The Pas, Cranberry Portage, Flin Flon—there is adventure for vacationists and sportsmen alike. Lakes and communities in many other parts of the province add to its vacation appeal.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE—The Dominion Lord's Day Act applies. As there is some necessary work on Sundays (railroads, restaurants, etc.), certain further legislation is in force to give weekly rest days to workers who must toil on Sunday. Ordinary business is suspended on Sunday and commercialized sport forbidden.

TELEPHONES—The Manitoba Telephone System is owned and operated by the Province under a Telephone Commission. The system covers practically every inhabited part of the province, including The Pas, Flin Flon, Sherridon and Central Manitoba mining districts. The average cost for service is very low, rural rates being the cheapest in the Dominion. Winnipeg is supplied with full automatic service, and, for the area covered, the cost is less than that of any city of similar size on the American continent. Long distance service is practically world-wide. Subscribers Stations numbered 211,162 comprising 145,929 Winnipeg subscribers, 37,414 Provincial locals, 27,819 Provincial rurals and 3,202 connecting companies' stations. Central Offices numbered 196. There were 21,165 miles of pole lines. The total number of miles of wire, including open wire, aerial cable and underground, amounted to 743,071. Daily conversations averaged—Provincial, 319,285; Winnipeg, 1,460,000; and Long Distance, 18,424.

TOWNS—The population of cities, towns and villages (1951 final census) are: Cities—Brandon, 20,598; Portage la Prairie, 8,511; St. Boniface, 26,342; Winnipeg, 235,710. Towns—Beausejour, 1,376; Birtle, 741; Boissevain, 1,015; Carberry, 912; Carman, 1,867; Dauphin, 6,007; Deloraine, 874; Emerson, 884; Flin Flon, 9,899; Gimli, 1,324; Gladstone, 828; Grandview, 946; Hartney, 538; Killarney, 1,262; Melita, 781; Minnedosa, 2,085; Morden, 1,862; Morris, 1,193; Neepawa, 2,895; Oak Lake, 467; Rapid City, 391; Rivers, 1,209; Russell, 1,100; Selkirk, 6,218; Souris, 1,584; Steinbach, 2,155; Stonewall, 1,040; Swan River, 2,290; The Pas, 3,376; Transcona, 6,752; Tuxedo, 1,627; Virden, 1,746; Winkler, 1,331; Winnipeg Beach, 303.

VILLAGES—Altona, 1,438; Benito, 406; Binscarth, 451; Bowsman, 512; Brooklands, 2,915; Cartwright, 476; Crystal City, 493; Dunottar, 211; Elkhorn, 635; Erickson, 467; Ethelbert, 491; Foxwarren, 271; Garson, 294; Gilbert Plains, 838; Glenboro, 600; Great Falls, 94; Gretna, 608; Hamiota, 663; Lac du Bonnet, 571; MacGregor, 539; Manitou, 751; Minitonas, 678; Napinka, 222; Pilot Mound, 710; Plum Coulee, 467;

Powerview, 1,075; Riverton, 786; Roblin, 1,055; Rosssburn, 586; St. Lazare, 320; St. Pierre, 812; St. Rose du Lac, 701; Shoal Lake, 721; Teulon, 645; Treherne, 589; Waskada, 395; Wawanessa, 447; Winnipegosis, 924.

VITAL STATISTICS—1955 (Prelim.) Population (Estimated), 849,000

	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
Live Births	20,014	25.7
Deaths	6,014	7.7
Marriages	6,248	8.0
Still Births	270	*13.5

(*Rate per 1,000 live births)

Included above for Indians: Live Births, 892; Deaths, 248; Marriages 110.

WATER POWER—Manitoba is richly endowed with water power resources. All water power sites are vested in the Crown but may be leased for development under conditions prescribed by the Water Power Act and Regulations. Present hydro electric plants number eight, six of which are on the Winnipeg River about 70 miles north-east of Winnipeg, and the remaining two in Northern Manitoba, one being on the Island Lake River and the other on the Laurie River. The latest addition to hydro plants in Manitoba is the McArthur Fall Power generating station on the Winnipeg River which commenced power production in December, 1954 and the project was fully developed in 1955.

Total present turbine installation is 771,900 horse-power as compared with an ultimate installation of 775,700 horse-power in these plants. The total output in 1955 was 3,144,821,660 kw. hours.

Winnipeg is served by the municipally owned City Hydro and by the Winnipeg Electric Company, now owned by the Province of Manitoba. Six hydro plants on the Winnipeg River supply power to these utilities as well as to the Manitoba Power Commission. Two of these power plants belong to the City Hydro, two to the Winnipeg Electric Company and two to the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board. Average rates in Winnipeg are approximately 2.0 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic lighting; 0.9 cents for heating and cooking; and 0.4 cents for domestic water heating. Industrial power rates are quoted as low as 0.3 cents per kilowatt hour, and off-peak from steam generation is sold at still lower rates. Average annual domestic consumption per customer in Winnipeg is more than 6,500 kilowatt hours. Unique in Western Canada, is the City of Winnipeg's Hydro-Electric Systems central heating plant which supplies heat to many buildings in the city by steam largely generated from off-peak hydro-electric power. Manitoba has many power sites still undeveloped, the majority of these being on the northern rivers. Estimated available power at these sites based on ordinary six-month flow, is almost 4,900,000 horse-power.

TOURIST INFORMATION—Colorful, illustrated booklets and folders describing the many attractions of Canada's Keystone province have been prepared by the Bureau of Travel and Publicity of the Department of Industry and Commerce.

Additional information concerning other recreations, accommodation and road conditions is supplied by the Bureau.

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